

shipped on or about August 25, 1941, by South Mountain Creamery, Inc., Middletown, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy or decomposed animal substance.

On September 18, 1941, South Mountain Creamery, Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be converted into soap stock under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

2356. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 1,860 Pounds of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5702. Sample No. 29605-E.)

On August 19, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio filed a libel against 1,860 pounds of butter in 60-pound cartons at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on August 9, 1941, by Steensland Oil & Produce Co. from Beresford, S. Dak.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance or was otherwise unfit for food. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Sold by Stonehill Cry Cleveland, Ohio."

On September 24, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2357. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 49 Cartons of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5403. Sample No. 62245-E.)

On August 1, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 49 cartons of butter at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 12, 1941, by Swift & Co. from Conway, Ark.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Swift's Cake Butter."

On October 9, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2358. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 12 Boxes of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 6008. Sample No. 75511-E.)

On September 16, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts filed a libel against 12 boxes of butter at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 30, 1941, by the Wadley Co. from Indianapolis, Ind.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: (Wrappers) "Hoosier Gold Brand Creamery Butter."

On October 27, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2359. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 31 Cartons of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5719. Sample No. 58407-E.)

Samples of this product were found to contain rodent hairs, insect fragments, portions of flies, maggots, mites, and unidentified filth.

On August 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin filed a libel against 31 cartons of butter at Green Bay, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 14, 1941, by the Daggett Cheese & Creamery Co. from Daggett, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Armour's Cloverbloom Butter Armour Creameries Distributors."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance; and in that it had been prepared and packed under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On September 27, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2360. Adulteration of process butter. U. S. v. 16 Tubs of Butter. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4969. Sample No. 46957-E.)

Analysis showed that this product contained rodent hairs, insect fragments, feather barbules, and nondescript dirt.

On June 24, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 16 tubs of butter at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June

2, 1941, by the Hanover Food Products Co. from Baltimore, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Process Butter Factory No. 6 Dist. of Md. Net Weight 64 Lbs."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On August 22, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2361. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 288 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be converted into purified butter oil. (F. D. C. No. 5864. Sample No. 62256-E.)

This product contained mold as well as rodent hairs, insects and insect fragments, and nondescript debris.

On August 19, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 288 tubs, each containing 63 pounds, of butter at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 30, 1941, by A. T. Crouch Creamery Co. from Bloomer, Ark.; and charging that it was adulterated. It was labeled in part: "Creamery Butter Distributed by Dauber Bros. * * * Chicago."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it became contaminated with filth.

On October 6, 1941, Ozark Creamery, Ozark, Ark., and A. T. Crouch Creamery, claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be converted into purified butter oil under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

2362. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 32 Cubes and 52 Cubes of Butter. Decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered released under bond for reconditioning; remainder ordered sold for use in the manufacture of soap. (F. D. C. Nos. 6006, 6128. Sample Nos. 53764-E, 72105-E.)

One shipment of this product contained mold as well as nondescript dirt; and the other was deficient in milk fat.

On September 18 and October 16, 1941, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California filed libels against 84 68-pound cubes of butter at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been introduced in interstate commerce on or about September 10 and October 7, 1941, by Plains Cooperative, Inc., from Portales, N. Mex.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The product in one shipment was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed animal substance. The butter in the other lot was alleged to be adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter.

On October 4, 1941, Challenge Cream & Butter Association, Los Angeles, Calif., claimant for the 32 cubes of butter, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be reconditioned under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. On November 28, 1941, no claimant having appeared for the 52 cubes of butter, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered sold by the United States marshal to be disposed of in the manufacture of soap under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

2363. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 70 Cases and 45 Tubs, 99 Cases, 52 Tubs, 56 Tubs, and 7 Tubs of Butter. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 4983 to 4986, incl., 4988. Sample Nos. 35055-E to 35058-E, incl., 35880-E, 49095-E, 49096-E, 49381-E to 49383-E, incl.)

Examination of this product showed that it contained excessive mold, portions were contaminated with rodent hairs and insect fragments, and two lots contained less than 80 percent of milk fat. Furthermore, some of the tubs containing portions of the butter failed to bear the name and address of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, and the name of the product and in certain instances the required statement of net weight.

On May 20, 24, and 27, 1941, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed libels against 169 cases and 160 tubs of butter at New